

Week of Budget Study Starts White House Will Consider Reorganization of Pentagon

By Ken W. Clawson

CLEVELAND, Calif., July 26 (UPI)—The White House announced today that it will consider reorganizing the Department of Defense. The move is part of a series of changes aimed at improving the efficiency of the Pentagon under increasing pressure for cost-cutting measures.

The administration also released a report of the President's task force on the reorganization of the Department of Defense. The report, headed by Gilbert S. Borman, chairman of the House subcommittee on the Department of Defense, is expected to be released in the next few days.

The commission, appointed by President Nixon, is expected to submit a report to the President by the end of the year. The report will recommend changes in the structure of the Department of Defense, including the possibility of creating a new department of defense.

The commission also released a report on the reorganization of the Department of Defense. The report, headed by Gilbert S. Borman, chairman of the House subcommittee on the Department of Defense, is expected to be released in the next few days.

Alabama Bars Wallace From 72 Takeover

By J. M. McFadden

IRMOCHAM, Ala., July 26 (UPI)—George C. Wallace, defeated gubernatorial candidate, was barred from taking over the Alabama Democratic Party today.

The party's executive committee, which passed a resolution barring Wallace, said it was "in the best interests of the party" to do so. Wallace, who lost the 1968 election to Richard Nixon, had been a vocal supporter of the party's nomination of George Wallace for governor.

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Touted Cereals Held Lacking in Nutrition Value

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI)—Many popular ready-to-eat breakfast cereals, including those heavily advertised on children's television programs, are being packed with energy, are almost totally lacking in nutritional value, Congress was told today.

Dr. Robert R. Chaste, a private Washington consultant who helped organize the White House conference on food, nutrition and health last December, told a Senate Commerce Committee subcommittee that 60 brands he had studied, only three were "clearly the best" from a nutritional standpoint.

He said they were Kellogg's Product 19, General Mills' Kashi and General Mills' Total.

The lower 40 brands, or two-thirds of his list, were "almost devoid of nutritional worth," said Dr. Chaste. "They fatten but do little to prevent malnutrition."

Women Unfit for Top Jobs, Democrat Doctor Maintains

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI)—The suitability of women for important jobs has become the subject of intense personal attacks within the high councils of the Democratic party, and Hubert H. Humphrey's intervention has not sufficed to make peace.

The controversy about the role of women arose on April 30, at a session of the Democratic party's committee on national priorities, when Rep. Patsy T. Mink of Hawaii urged her party to "give the cause of women's rights the highest priority it deserves."

Mrs. Mink was immediately challenged by Dr. Edgar F. Berman, a member of the committee and a close personal friend of former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey. Dr. Berman argued that women's physical and psychological limitations made them unsuitable for top executive jobs.

"If you had an investment in a bank," the physician said in response to Mrs. Mink's appeal, "you wouldn't want the president of your bank making a loan under these raging hormonal influences at that particular period."

"Suppose we had a President in the White House," he continued, "a menopausal woman president who had to make the decision of the Bay of Pigs, which of course was a bad one, or the Russian counterattacks with Cuba at the time?"

Nearly two months later, Mrs. Mink sent a copy of the hearing transcript to Mr. Humphrey and urged him to seek Dr. Berman's resignation.

"I am certain you will be appalled," she said, "at Dr. Berman's disgusting performance in which he displayed the basest sort of prejudice against women, characterizing us as mentally incapable to govern, let alone aspire to equality, because we are physiologically inferior."



TURNING A PHRASE—Patrolman George Pfeiffer adorns his Delran Township, N.J., patrol car with a sign giving policemen's reaction to being called "pigs" by dissidents.

Gallup Poll

Extremist Groups in the U.S. Draw Unfavorable Reactions

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J., July 26 (UPI)—Extremist groups have little popular appeal in the United States today, according to a recent nationwide Gallup poll.

Not only is there evidence of any significant change in attitudes toward extremist organizations over the past five years, a period of violent upheavals in U.S. society. This is seen from a comparison of the results of the latest survey with those from a comparable survey in 1965.

In the latest survey, only 4 percent of those interviewed held a "highly favorable" opinion of the John Birch Society, an ultra-right organization, whereas 38 percent held a "highly unfavorable" opinion. The comparable percentages five years ago were 11 percent favorable and 40 percent unfavorable.

The same pattern holds true for the Ku Klux Klan, another right-wing organization. Today 3 percent held a "highly favorable" view of this organization and 75 percent held a "highly unfavorable" view. Virtually the identical figures were recorded five years ago.

Similarly, two organizations at the other end of the political spectrum—the SDS (Students for a Democratic Society) and the Black Panthers, an ultra-militant Negro group—are supported by only a small fraction of the U.S. population.

Seven percent of adults interviewed in the survey—with the highest proportions among the college-educated and young—say they have a "highly favorable" opinion of the SDS. The other end of the scale finds 42 percent with a "highly unfavorable" opinion.

The Black Panthers fare even worse with the U.S. public. Two percent of adults give this organization the highest rating on the scale, whereas three in four (75 percent) give it a "highly unfavorable" rating.

Ratings are based on a sensitive attitude scale called the Stapel Scale, which consists of ten squares, or boxes. The person being tested is given a card showing the squares and is told that the top square represents the highest degree of liking, the lowest square, the lowest degree. He is then asked to indicate how far up or down the scale he would place the organization he is asked to rate.

Highly favorable attitudes are obtained by combining the responses in the top two squares, while extreme negative attitudes are obtained by combining the responses in the bottom two positions.

Following are the highly favorable and highly unfavorable ratings for each organization tested. The 1965 figures are shown in parentheses, where a comparison has been made:

Organization	Highly Favorable (%)	Highly Unfavorable (%)
John Birch Society	3 (11)	75 (40)
Black Panthers	2 (7)	75 (42)

"Dear Patsy" Letter
Dr. Berman responded with a "Dear Patsy" letter on July 14, in which he suggested that the angry tone of her protest to Mr. Humphrey was itself an expression of her "raging hormonal imbalance."

"I said that semi-seriously," Dr. Berman commented yesterday in a telephone interview about his correspondence on womanhood. "But it's not entirely facetious, either. There are physiologic limitations that women just can't get around no matter what."

Even a congresswoman must defer to scientific truths, he wrote. "There just are physical and psychological limitations that limit a female's potential," Dr. Berman said. "So I reiterate, all things being equal, I would still rather have had a male JFK make the Cuban missile crisis decisions than a female of similar age who could possibly be subject to the curious menstrual aberrations of that age group."

"I also repeat that it would be safer to entrust a male pilot's reactions and judgments in a difficult in-flight or landing problem than to even a slightly pregnant female pilot."

Dr. Berman closed the letter: "In any event, I certainly hope that even our 'male-order' relationship does not remain at odds, on the basis of this little contretemps, as I have always admired you not only for your hardness of purpose but for your restraint and stability as well, under cooler circumstances."

Dr. Berman, 55, was a pioneer in heart transplant surgery on dogs in the 1950s. He later worked as a consultant to the State Department on population and health projects in Latin America, and accompanied Mr. Humphrey throughout the 1968 presidential campaign.

5 U.S. States Have Violence On Weekend

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 26 (UPI)—About 250 demonstrators "celebrating" the tenth anniversary of Cuba's Castro regime burned an American flag, ignited some trash receptacles, overturned phone booths and tried to upset a bus early today. They dispersed when confronted by 50 riot police. There were no arrests and no reports of injuries.

In Columbus, Ohio, police used tear gas to disperse about 350 persons blocking a street bordering the Ohio State University campus early this morning. Fifteen persons were arrested on charges that included resisting arrest. One person was treated at a hospital for a head cut.

The crowd had gathered to protest "police harassment" in the arrests Friday night of several area residents on disorderly conduct charges.

In New York, two telephone company storage facilities and a police radio car were set ablaze early today in the latest series of fire-bombings to hit that city. Molotov cocktails apparently were used against two phone lockers and the patrol car in separate attacks. No injuries were reported.

Curfew in Florida
FLORENCE, Ill., July 26 (UPI)—Mayor E. Michael O'Brien yesterday ordered a 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew for persons under 21 and asked others to "cool it" after two successive nights of violence in black neighborhoods.

Mr. O'Brien urged the 125,000 residents of this north-central Illinois city, about 11 percent of whom are Negroes, to "calm themselves . . . for the use of reason."

Police days off were canceled Saturday and authorities said there would be intensive patrols in a six-square-block area on the north side and around 12 to 15 blocks on the south side.

During the preceding two nights police counted 12 shootings, resulting in injuries to six persons, 17 cases of arson and 40 arrests in and around two big housing projects.

31 Seized in N.J.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., July 26 (UPI)—Sporadic vandalism, including window-smashing, shattered a dawn-to-dusk curfew Friday night after three previous nights of violence.

Maddox Suffers Bruises
SAVANNAH, Ga., July 26 (AP)—Gov. Lester Maddox suffered a bruised shoulder and elbow Friday when a state patrol car in which he was riding missed a curve in a heavy rainstorm and crashed into an abutment. He was examined at a hospital here and released.

3 Black Congressmen Tell Nixon 'Patience Is Exhausted'

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI)—Three black congressmen, bitter that President Nixon has been unwilling to meet them for five months, have released the text of a joint letter to him and said, "The patience of many black Americans is exhausted."

The congressmen charged that Mr. Nixon's present course is designed to destroy all chance for national unity and urged him to listen to the views of black Americans.

The sharply worded letter was evidence of stirring discontent among influential blacks. This discontent appears to have been fanned by the remarks last week of Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League, which some blacks regarded as unjustifiably kind to the administration.

"Black America"
The congressmen's letter to Mr. Nixon stated, "Since you assumed office you have traveled to all corners of the earth emphasizing your concern for many problems . . . But you have not come to black America."

The letter also said the President's course "is destined to destroy all possibilities of unity and brotherhood."

The signers, all Democrats, were William L. Clay, of Missouri, Augustus F. Hawkins, of California, and Louis Stokes, of Ohio. They are among the nine black members of Congress who on Feb. 18 requested a meeting with the President to convey their views of social problems.

"We didn't get an answer for two months," Rep. Stokes said today. "And then we got a letter from a staff assistant nobody has ever heard of saying don't call the President, he'll call you."

The second letter was reported to have been endorsed by at least some of the other six black congressmen.

Strike Slowing Production Of Atomic Weapons in U.S.

By Anthony Ripley

DENVER, July 26 (UPI)—Striking workers at a key Atomic Energy Commission plant have slowed American production of nuclear weapons and raised charges that management has been careless handling radioactive materials.

Both the Dow Chemical Co., which operates the plant for the AEC at Rocky Flats, 16 miles northwest of Denver, and a team of congressional investigators flown in from Washington, have denied any immediate hazard exists from attempts to keep the plant going during the strike.

But they acknowledge union charges that radioactive wastes have been buried on the plant property in the past. The congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy plans further investigations into the burials, a staff member said in a telephone interview from Washington.

AEC regulations require special handling of radioactive wastes. Long-term disposal must go to an authorized burial ground.

Temporary Storage
A Dow spokesman said that the burials—some of them stored at ground level and mounded over with earth—took place between 1955 and 1965 and were regarded by the company as only temporary storage. He said that only low-level radioactivity was contained in the buried steel drums.

The charges are a turnabout for the company, which last year defended Dow against charges by outside scientists that the plant was leaking radioactive plutonium to the surrounding countryside.

Union officers say that they had been "misled" by company officials into thinking it was safe.

The strike, which began June 28, has slowed nuclear weapons production, though it had not had the disastrous effect of the \$45 million plutonium fire that hit major assembly buildings at Rocky Flats on May 11, 1969. The fire brought weapons production in the United States to a halt. Production at the plant today is at a "greatly reduced scale," a congressional spokesman said.

U.S. Census Check On Blacks Urged

NEW YORK, July 26 (UPI)—This year's U.S. national census failed to count so many black citizens that another check on the figures should be made, according to the National Urban League.

The organization's annual conference adopted a statement last week urging the U.S. Census Bureau to make sure the 1970 population totals will correct errors made ten years ago. The bureau has estimated it omitted counting 10 percent of the country's Negroes in 1960, according to Dr. Robert Hill, head of the league's "Coalition for a Black Count."

The league's executive director, Whitney M. Young Jr., said inaccurate census tallies "will result in a loss of economic and political power for black Americans."

Russians Win a Truce
In Battle of Long Island
GLEN COVE, N.Y., July 26 (AP)—Andrew Di Paola, mayor of this small Long Island community, has agreed to a 30-day truce in his battle to collect \$49,912 in back taxes on an estate leased to the Russian UNX mission.

After threatening earlier to auction the property in a tax lien sale, Mr. Di Paola said Friday that he would delay the sale to appear before a congressional committee and seek legislation providing a federal subsidy to cover the tax loss.

U.S. Fishing Town Posts Reward for Soviet Trawlers

FORT BRAGG, Calif., July 26 (Reuters)—Angry citizens of this little northern California fishing town have offered a reward for the capture of one of 17 large Soviet trawlers they say are violating and ruining their fishing grounds.

Some \$350, together with pledges of merchandise such as a side of beef, have been raised in one day as a reward by a new group called "American Waters for American Fishermen."

"If we get the reward high enough, maybe we'll get some soldier of fortune to go out after the Russians," said Jack Azevedo, a local merchant.

Held in Nixon Threat
STOCKTON, Calif., July 26 (Reuters)—A former Navy frogman and weapons expert was being held here today on charges of threatening to assassinate President Nixon. Secret Service agents arrested John Woolf, 38, in a caravan park near here Thursday night. A rifle and ammunition were in his possession. He has a history of mental illness.

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Russian Naval Chief Boasts Of Parity With West's Fleets

MOSCOW, July 26 (AP)—The head of the Soviet Navy boasted today that his nuclear submarines and missile carriers have "brought the hands of the imperialists" to the verge of the bragging is justified.

Adm. Sergei Gorshkov and Defense Minister Andrei A. Grechko used the occasion of Soviet Navy Day to claim invincibility on the high seas. In thinly veiled threats to the West they indicated that Soviet ships shadow every navy in the world and were ready to give a "crushing rebuff to any aggressor."

"The pride of our navy is atomic submarines, fitted with missiles of various purposes which can be launched from under water," Adm. Gorshkov proclaimed in a Pravda article. "The submarines, together with naval missile-carrying aviation having high speed and long-range planes, are the basis of the striking might of the navy. Up-to-date surface ships with perfect weapons are assigned a major role," he wrote.

In All Oceans

"Ships of the Soviet Navy are systematically present in all oceans, including the areas of the presence of navies of NATO. Such a situation is undoubtedly not to the liking of imperialist navies."

Adm. Gorshkov added that the Soviet Union relies "not only on the quantity of ships but mainly the quality of their missile-nuclear weapons and technical facilities."

Such talk was unheard of in 1956, when the 60-year-old admiral took command of the Soviet Navy. In the last 14 years, he has built up a relatively insignificant coastal defense force that seldom ventured far from land into blue-water fleets that pack powerful muscle.

U.S. Astronauts May Sign Deal On TV Films

HOUSTON, July 26 (Reuters).—U.S. astronauts and a top television producer may produce documentaries about the space program.

Col. Tom Stafford, head of the astronaut office here, confirmed that the U.S. space agency is negotiating a proposed one-year contract between the 43-man astronaut corps and award-winning producer David Wolper.

News of the proposed deal broke as Life magazine's exclusive contract for the astronauts' life stories expired. At one time this contract was estimated to be worth \$15,000 a year to each astronaut. But as the value of the spacemen dwindled, its value decreased to about \$3,000 each.

Under the new deal, which could prove still more lucrative, all the astronauts would share in the proceeds from the television documentaries. Some would probably act as narrators.

Mr. Wolper plans to sell the documentaries to U.S. television networks or sponsors. But the astronauts will only be paid if films are actually made.

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S. LAPELLE, 14 R. Cambon. 7:30-9:30.

MOLINEUX, 5 R. Royale. 3:30 p.m.

PATON, 7 Rue St-Florentin. 3 p.m.

M. de BAUCHE, 27 R. J.-Gautier.

PA. VENET, 62 R. François-Ier. 10 a.m.

FURS

CATHERINE J. GUILBERT, 29 Rue François-Ier. 2:30-4:30. By appointment only.

U.S. Navy Cancels First Underwater Poseidon Firing

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., July 26 (AP)—The inaugural Poseidon missile launch of the U. S. Navy's multi-explosive Poseidon missile was cancelled today, and officials said the shot from the nuclear-powered submarine James Madison may be delayed for a month.

The initial firing from a submerged vessel was to have taken place tomorrow, but Navy spokesmen said additional surface testing is needed before the Poseidon can be shot from beneath the sea.

Poseidon missiles are destined to replace the Polaris systems aboard U.S. nuclear submarines. They carry up to ten warheads that may be dispersed to ten different targets after launching.

Noting Soviet, Chinese Roles

Douglas-Home Sees Gains In Both Mideast, Indochina

LONDON, July 26 (AP)—Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British Foreign Secretary, says that both the Egyptians and Israelis are starting to think of negotiations as their best course. He feels that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization must take account of new Soviet influence south of Europe and must possibly consider protection of trade routes around southern Africa.

He sees Vietnamization as a beginning toward a reduction of hostilities in Indochina.

Sir Alec gave these and other views Thursday in a round-table discussion with Paul Miller, president of the Associated Press, and chairman of the Channel News, and Arthur L. Gavron, the diplomatic correspondent of the Associated Press in London.

It was the first interview he has granted to newsmen since resuming his old post as foreign secretary in the new Conservative government of Prime Minister Edward R. Heath. The room where the discussion took place has been used by a succession of foreign secretaries in the Foreign Office since 1882.

Signs of Encouragement

Sir Alec said the most important matter facing him is the crisis in the Middle East, where he thinks he detects "signs both the Egyptians and Israelis are just beginning to think a negotiated settlement might be better than a continuing war."

The interview was held before the speech on Thursday by President Gerald R. Ford in which he said that the United States public accepts the United States plan for a 90-day cease-fire. However, Sir Alec cautioned that "one must not be too optimistic" and said prejudices on the two sides are difficult to overcome.

On Indochina, Sir Alec said

President Nixon has recognized that the United States must find an alternative by beginning phased withdrawals of American troops alongside the process of Vietnamization.

The best solution, Sir Alec said, would have been a negotiated settlement to leave the South Vietnamese free from all outside forces and free to settle their own future. He hopes North Vietnam will not make it more difficult to continue American withdrawals, he said.

Major Peking Role

The foreign secretary said he expects Communist China to play a major role in the development of Asia. He thinks it incorrect, he said, to talk of Indochina "becoming a Chinese sphere of influence." Successive British governments have favored seeking Peking in the United Nations.

In reply to a question about the possible threat to Britain by Communist interference with the Cape of Good Hope sea route used by tankers bringing Persian Gulf oil to Europe, Sir Alec said that this is a matter of concern to all of Western Europe, as is the policing of the South Atlantic. He added that "this may be something NATO in future will have to take account of."

Discussing the Conservatives' views on relations with the United States, the foreign secretary said his party and the Laborites "have made abundantly clear the importance they attach to our relations with the United States as the major power in the free world."

"Overall, I see no fundamental differences," he added.

He said British policy is to work for a negotiated settlement that will restore peace in Indochina and allow the people of South Vietnam to decide their own future.

"This was also the policy of the previous government," he said.

Airlift Helps Feed Britain; Dock Talks Resuming Today

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, July 26 (NYT)—As swarms of chartered planes carried fruits and vegetables into Britain, striking dock workers prepared today for new moves in the strike that has tied the nation's ports.

Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, representing most of the 47,000 striking dockers, and employer representatives are scheduled to meet tomorrow with Robert Carr, the minister of employment. The meeting will focus on a report, scheduled for release tomorrow, by a court of inquiry into the dockers' wage dispute that has led to some food scarcities and rising fruit and vegetable prices.

The four-man court, under Lord Pearson, a 70-year-old senior judge, is expected to recommend an increase in the dockers' basic wage, the key issue in the 11-day-old dispute. Such a recommendation would be a blow to the employers who have argued that an increase in the dockers' basic pay from \$28.60 per week to \$44, which would be a 54% increase, could have "very serious consequences" on the economy.

Airlift in Progress

As dockers tightened their grip on the strike-bound ports, where nearly 45,000 tons of perishable foods are waiting to be unloaded, an airlift began to meet potential shortages of food and other imports. The planes were chartered by British companies. Meat from Northern Ireland, grapes from Cyprus and Channel Island tomatoes were flown into Luton, one of Britain's largest airports for package tours and chartered flights.

"It is great fun, like the Berlin airlift," said Richard Ward, a crew supervisor at Luton airport. "We are all united in the fact that we are not in the least worried about breaking the strike."

Around Britain, local airports at Manston and Stansted were reported to be crowded with incoming and outgoing freight.

"I can only describe this as a gigantic airlift," said Richard Leach, Stansted operations manager. "Our aircraft are working around the clock and our freight import figures have gone up from 30 tons a day to nearly 200."

At Stansted, Trans-Meridian Airways, normally a long-haul cargo carrier, is flying chartered aircraft from Hamburg and Rotterdam yesterday and brought back tomatoes and cabbages. One charter executive, Ron Kealey, of Trans-Mediterranean Airways, said he hoped to see a coordinating board set up to insure that planes had payloads at both ends of each trip.

The airlift of food into Britain is, so far, relatively small compared to the possible needs.

2 Bombs Hit Ulster Homes Of Protestants

By Henry Giniger

PARIS, July 26 (NYT)—France's posed increase in employer contributions or a decrease in profits is facing a crisis as a result of huge deficits that the government is unable to overcome in the short run.

The cradle-to-grave system of social security, started in its present form just after World War II and a subject of great pride, has become one of the truest political issues in the country. Every attempt at reform is stalled, and most often blocked by one pressure group or another.

This week the government of President Georges Pompidou took a few mild steps to relieve the deficit while preparing some longer-range reforms that Robert Boulin, Minister of Public Health, acknowledges would not show any effects before 1973. Even then, he indicated to reporters, it is not certain that the system can dig itself out of the red.

The system runs three funds, one to cover health costs, one for old-age pensions and one for family allowances.

The family-allowance system, designed to combat a low birth rate by giving families money in direct proportion to their size, has the only fund showing a surplus.

Health Fund in Red

The health fund, on the other hand, will run a deficit of \$165 million this year, which is expected to double next year and, according to experts of the Government Planning Commission, will rise to \$1.5 billion in 1975 if left unchecked.

A Frenchman who takes a doctor's prescription to a drug store can expect to get back from 70 to 90 percent of the cost. If he enters a public hospital, all the costs will be covered, as will those incurred in laboratory tests ordered by a doctor.

Social security will reimburse nearly 80 percent of a doctor's fee if the doctor has agreed to a standard rate set by the system. About 90 percent of the 45,000 doctors have agreed to do so, with most of the holdouts in Paris.

The system is not completely socialized because patients remain free to choose their doctors, who in turn are not obliged to charge the system's suggested rates, nor are they under any constraints to follow suggested patterns of treatment that might be more economical.

As a result of all the advantages the system affords, its officials have noted with rising alarm but general helplessness there is an overwhelming eagerness among Frenchmen to take good care of themselves. A major factor is the increasing proportion in the French population of old people.

The doctors, the medical laboratories and the pharmaceutical industry, both manufacturers and retailers, are prospering as the deficit grows.

When a reduction in benefits is proposed, consumers as represented by labor unions and other groups, rise up in arms. When increased contributions are suggested, their unions demonstrate in the streets. A pro-

John Ferren Is Dead at 64; A Top U.S. Abstract Painter

EAST HAMPTON, N.Y., July 26 (NYT)—U.S. abstract artist John Ferren, 64, whose works are exhibited in many museums, died Friday in a Long Island hospital. The cause of death was not revealed.

When Mr. Ferren exhibited his work in Paris in the nineteen-thirties with other abstractionists such as Kandinsky, Giacometti and Hartung, Gertrude Stein wrote:

"He is the only American painter foreign painters in Paris consider as a painter and whose paintings interest them."

Of his recent exhibition at the Sachs Gallery here last November, Hilton Kramer wrote in The New York Times:

"Continuing in the pictorial vein that he has been exploring for some years now, Mr. Ferren shows us a group of abstractions in which hard-edged organic forms, approaching at times a geometrical purity, is used as a vehicle for an exquisite deployment of color."

Mr. Ferren was a professor of art at Queens College and earlier taught at the University of California at Los Angeles, Cooper Union and the Brooklyn Museum Art School.

Born in Pendleton, Ore., he grew up in San Francisco and Los Angeles. As a teenager he became a sculptor, doing mainly portrait heads of his friends. He later carved tombstones in a San Francisco stoneyard.

His sculpture gradually became more and more abstract. In 1929 he went to Paris and studied at the Sorbonne and later to Spain and Italy. In 1930 he held his first one-man show of paintings in San Francisco. Then he moved to Majorca, where he painted many watercolors. He exhibited in the United States and Europe.

In World War II he served as chief of publications of the Psychological Warfare Division here abroad, winning the Bronze Star.

Jesse Shwayder

DENVER, July 26 (AP)—Jesse Shwayder, 88, a mining-camp youth who formed the huge Samsonite Corp., died at his home here Friday.

He was president of the leading maker of luggage, casual and

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2 Men Implicate Ex-FBI Agent In Ariz. Anti-Mafia Bombings

TUCSON, Ariz., July 26 (WP)—During the hot summer of 1968, the Tucson home, ranch and businesses of Joseph (Joe Bananas) Bonanno, a so-called "Mafia" chieftain, were the principal targets of more than 20 half-hearted bombing attacks on the properties of alleged underworld figures.

Friday, a Tucson judge attributed much of the blame to David Hale, a former FBI agent.

It is a long and complicated story that came to a head Friday afternoon when Superior Court Judge William Frey shook his finger at Mr. Hale and declared: "You have led two young men down the primrose path."

Mr. Hale took the Fifth Amendment and refused to testify when Judge Frey later called him to the stand.

The "two young men" in the case were Paul Stevens, 34, and William J. Dunbar Jr., 37. Both have pleaded guilty to the bombings aimed at Mr. Bonanno, an aging New Yorker, who has been described for years as a "Mafia" leader but who has never been convicted of any crime.

Friday, Judge Frey directed the rest of the case Friday by tying Stevens and Dunbar \$288 each. He will be dealing with Mr. Hale tomorrow following a conference with various local law enforcement officials and state prosecutors.

The story leading up to Friday's court rulings began more than two years ago.

Tucson was a haven then and now for men who had been accused by the FBI and other police agencies as important figures in the Mafia.

On July 21, 1968, a bomb exploded in a garage at a ranch owned by one of these Mafia suspects—Peter Licavoli. The next night, two bombs shattered the patio wall of Mr. Bonanno's Tucson home.

In the weeks that followed, 20 more bombings occurred, including another bombing of Mr. Bonanno's home in which Mr. Bonanno's son, Salvatore, fired a shotgun blast that wounded one man.

Demolition Expert

The wounded man ended up at a hospital and turned out to be Stevens, an ex-Marine who was a demolition expert.

Stevens implicated Dunbar in the bombings and both men told police that they had been recruited

2 Bombs Hit Ulster Homes Of Protestants

By Henry Giniger

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This week the government of President Georges Pompidou took a few mild steps to relieve the deficit while preparing some longer-range reforms that Robert Boulin, Minister of Public Health, acknowledges would not show any effects before 1973. Even then, he indicated to reporters, it is not certain that the system can dig itself out of the red.

The system runs three funds, one to cover health costs, one for old-age pensions and one for family allowances.

The family-allowance system, designed to combat a low birth rate by giving families money in direct proportion to their size, has the only fund showing a surplus.

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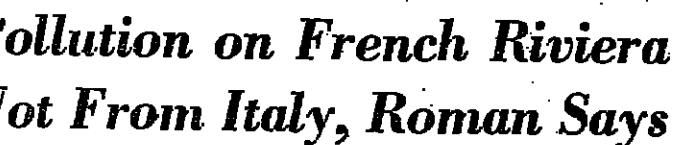
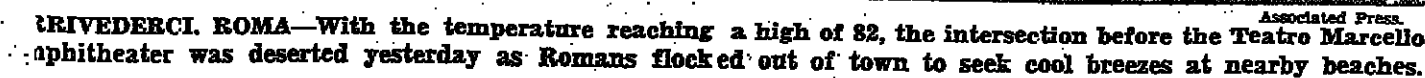
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"The United States put forward the following proposal... that both Israel and the U.A.R. subscribe to a restoration of the cease-fire for at least a limited period."—Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

"Why should the world be satisfied with a temporary cease-fire? [It would invite] feverish activity to derive every possible military advantage every single day."—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

"There is no chance. While we inform the U.S. that we have accepted its proposal, we also tell them that our real belief is that whatever is taken by force cannot be returned except by force."—President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

An Israeli soldier at the Suez Canal. Will the battlefield become a truce line?

Nasser's Reply to U.S. Opens Peace Door a Crack

By John L. Hess

CAIRO (NYT).—Gamal Abdel Nasser is a bird who was twice arisen from the ashes of defeat. His plumage glossier than ever. These last days he has shown what he can do with a firmer platform, like a tight-rope.

In a historic speech last Thursday night, Mr. Nasser rather successfully posed as a dove to Western opinion and as an eagle to the Arab world. Since the war in the Middle East is not so much for control of the sky as for control of men's minds, this round must be awarded to him.

"This is a last chance," Mr. Nasser said in his speech, opening a congress of the Arab Socialist Union, the country's only political organization. In an auditorium hung with slogans like "Israel must be defeated in the field of psychological war!" and "Right without strength loses!"

He was accepting Washington's truce proposal, he said, despite the Arabs' belief that only force could restore what they had lost to Israel. The 1,700 delegates, some in business suits and others in flowing galabias, received the announcement in silence.

The U.S. formula, put forward last month by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, calls for a 90-day cease-fire and a resumption of mediation efforts by special United Nations representative Gunnar Jarring, all under the terms of the Security Council's Resolution 242. The resolution calls for Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in the June, 1967, war, Arab recognition of Israel's sovereignty and security, and freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal and the Strait of Tiran.

Powerful Position

By accepting the Rogers proposal, Mr. Nasser has put himself in a powerful position vis-à-vis the West. If the United States fails to persuade Israel to accept as well, he will be in no worse a military posture than before and will be far stronger in Western councils.

Arab and Western diplomats here are unanimous in holding that the Nasser acceptance was not qualified. Confusion on this has arisen because the public utterances of Egyptian leaders have been directed primarily to an Arab audience. Anybody listening outside the Arab world may find it difficult to grasp the depth of its bitterness toward Israel and the country it deems to be Israel's protector, the United States.

Syria and the Palestinian guerrillas have never accepted Resolution 242 because it recognizes Israel's right to security and freedom of navigation, and many Arabs resent the idea of even indirect negotiations with their conquerors. Hence President Nasser's insistence on the return of "all" the territories and on "full rights" for the Palestinians—although he is well aware that interpretation of Resolution 242 is precisely what the negotiations would be about.

Reliable Western and Egyptian sources declare that the three-month cease-fire proposal includes a commitment that neither side take advantage of the respite to extend its mili-

tary bases. It is believed that U.S. and Israeli intelligence services are capable of detecting any serious violation.

President Nasser in his speech showed sensitivity to press speculation that his recent visit to Moscow had been prolonged by arm-twisting. He insisted that harmony had been complete and he had stayed over only for medical treatment.

Skepticism is permissible. There may well have been haggling over the amount of aid Egypt could digest and over military and political strat-

egy. But the consensus among foreign observers here is that both Mr. Nasser and the Kremlin's leaders genuinely want a settlement if the price is right.

That is the rub. Even if the United States persuades Israel to accept the Rogers proposal, negotiations will be extraordinarily painful. Observers here take at face value President Nasser's insistence that the Arabs cannot sign away to Israel an inch of the ground lost in 1967; Israeli leaders, for their part, hold that Jerusalem and the Golan Heights at a minimum are not negotiable.

To reconcile these positions will take some doing.

President Nasser told his audience that Egypt was bargaining from strength. While skepticism again is permissible, a case can be made for this claim.

The downing of a number of Israeli fighter-bombers this month has given Arab morale a considerable lift. Losses of men and material on the Suez front have been replaced overnight and the Soviet source of supplies seems inexhaustible. Western specialists believe there is no economic reason why Egypt cannot stand the present pace of the war indefinitely.

But it is impossible to be confident that the war indeed will not escalate. If peace efforts fail, one side or the other may well be tempted to seek decisive action, even though every "decisive" move in the past has failed to achieve a decision—except Israel's lightning victory in 1967.

Whether peace talks or a renewal of the crisis lie ahead, President Nasser undoubtedly will engage in it with better cards than he had three months or three years ago.

Israel Finds Itself in a Tight Spot

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM (NYT).—"Nasser sets the trap"—that was the first editorial reaction of the Jerusalem Post after President Gamal Abdel Nasser's national day speech last Thursday night. As the text fell under more careful scrutiny, Israeli fears of a trap only deepened.

In a season of nervous maneuver in the eyecore barracks on the edge of Jerusalem that house the Israeli Foreign Ministry, there are now grounds for increasing nervousness. So far, Israel has been able to avoid having to declare itself on the month-old United States formula for opening peace talks, with its proposal for a 90-day cease-fire along the Suez Canal.

Both civilian and military strategists here regard such a limited cease-fire as anathema. Having long advocated a return to the full cease-fire that ended the June, 1967, war, Israeli policy-makers are convinced that a limited cease-fire would simply be used by the Egyptians and the Russians for military preparations to open a formidable new round of fighting when the truce ended.

Israeli officials still hope they will not be put on the spot. The key is how President Nasser's statements—his Thursday speech and, more important, his private diplomatic messages to Washington—will be interpreted in the United States, the Soviet Union and the Arab world.

Has Egypt accepted the 90-day cease-fire as Secretary of State William P. Rogers proposed it—to improve the atmosphere for negotiations—or has he attached conditions which Israel could not accept? In other words, has Mr. Nasser really decided to seek a political settlement?

Ambiguity Seen

Israeli experts who monitored Mr. Nasser's speech insisted that it contained a striking ambiguity. While he said several times that he accepted a temporary cease-fire, he also said several times, according to these analysts, that there could be no cease-fire except under certain conditions—conditions that Israel could never accept and that Mr. Rogers had not put forward.

To Shimon Peres, minister without portfolio in Premier Golda Meir's cabinet and an influential spokesman on security matters, the Nasser speech "turned everything upside down." "He makes acceptance of a temporary cease-fire conditional on Israel's accepting resolutions of the United Nations Security Council," Mr. Peres told the Israeli radio audience. "But the

real situation is the opposite—it is resolutions of the Security Council that call for a permanent cease-fire, not a temporary one."

"Nasser has hung a new sign over the entrance to his policy," Mr. Peres concluded. "We must distinguish between the sign and the policy it announces—and I don't see any substantial change in his policy."

Familiar Tactic

To the Israelis, this is a familiar tactic, similar to that used with the Security Council resolution 242, which is the basis of the international peacekeeping effort. The Arab states accepted the resolution as requiring the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territories occupied in the June, 1967, war, but conveniently overlooked the other clauses requiring negotiations and a formal commitment to a state of peace with Israel.

Turk Extremists Overplay Hand

By Alfred Friendly

ANKARA (WP).—For the first time in several years, an optimist can find signs that the political groupings poisoning Turkish affairs with an amalgam of archaic Marxist theory and new left revolutionary-radicalism are on the decline.

Such a hopeful prediction may seem dubious coming only a month after left extremists paralyzed Istanbul with two days of bloody rioting, and while the martial law invoked then is still in effect.

Yet it now appears that the radical groupings that began the crisis—the crypto-Communist Turkish Labor Party (TLP) and its front organizations in the union movement and the student movement—overplayed their hand, exposed themselves too nakedly as a malign revolutionary minority and wonderfully concentrated the public mind against them.

The convulsion of June 15-16 was touched off by the introduction of a labor relations bill in parliament that would have effectively destroyed the power of the TLP's labor front, the 100,000-member DISK (an acronym of the Turkish title, Revolutionary Workers Union Federation), and solidified the Turkish Labor Federation, a 600,000-strong social democratic organization, as dominant in the union field.

DISK, TLP and Dev Genç, the party's revolutionary student

organization, called a strike. Enlisting the notoriously tough hoodlum element of the Istanbul slums, and using the most brutal forms of intimidation—examples are recounted endlessly in Istanbul—the rioters succeeded in shutting down 113 industrial sites between Istanbul and Izmir and blocking the road between two cities along the nation's industrial heartland.

By the second day, when arson and looting began and several persons had been killed, the government asked for martial law and the army—now as always the underlying power in the nation—quickly agreed. What is interesting is the gruff reaction of Turks. Observers here unanimously report that 90 percent of the people are delighted and most of the Istanbulers hope martial law will remain for ten years.

Anti-Left Reaction

The reaction to the riots, plus several other developments now becoming visible, suggest that Turkish attitudes have increasingly coalesced against leftism, particularly as espoused by the academics, some professionals, the students and the self-proclaimed intelligentsia.

Turkish observers believe that progress in the nation's economic affairs—much too slow, beset by dreadful problems, but nevertheless progress—has nourished the growth of middle class, bourgeois attitudes, even among the workers. Para-revolutionary

theories about property appeal less to workers who have come to own washing machines and refrigerators and have prospects of buying a house. Student strikes and riots arouse increasingly bitter resentment among middle class parents who are not quite able to afford to send their sons to the universities. In Ankara, Turkish workers almost lynched students who came to agitate them during the June 15-16 episode.

For the present, based on Israel's deep suspicion of Soviet and Egyptian motives, the expectation here is for more war and less peace.

For the present, based on Israel's deep suspicion of Soviet and Egyptian motives, the expectation here is for more war and less peace.

Young Turks Watched

Accordingly, the leftists talk increasingly about "extra-parliamentary" action. In plain words this means coming to power by a revolution, or a coup.

The danger is that among the younger army officers—company and field grade—there is a considerable leftist contamination. But the senior officers, who learned from their coup in 1960 how hard and disastrous it is to run a country, are well aware of the danger and watch their juniors like hawks. The generals are anything but complacent.

The present government of Prime Minister Suleiman Demirel is beset by furious problems, economic and political. It could quite possibly fall, either in the next two weeks or next autumn. But if it does, it will mean that Demirel will be replaced by someone else from his centrist—or perhaps right of center—Justice party.

Nixon Fears Sellout

The Coalition Obstacle To Peace in Vietnam

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON (NYT).—In almost every important international negotiation, certain words come to be endowed with special magic and special menace. They emerge as symbols of the vital political and military stakes each side is fighting for or against. In the Vietnam talks the "code word," as President Nixon put it last week, is coalition.

To Saigon, coalition is taboo—a popular temptation to be firmly suppressed. To Hanoi and the Viet Cong, it is both a political objective and a diplomatic tool—an interim goal and a means of undermining the Saigon regime. To the Nixon administration, it carries dangerous overtones of a sellout unless it can be disarmed in advance. To all sides, coalition is the touchstone of their terms on the most crucial issue of the war—the final apportionment of political power in South Vietnam.

One could almost sense South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu stiffen as he blurted out a television interview last week. "Coalition government" with the Communists—that means a ruse, a temporary step adopted by the Communists to try to overthrow the government and to take over the country.

Haunted by History

The unspoken memory that haunts Mr. Thieu and his close followers is the fate of the coalition governments led by Ho Chi Minh, the late president of North Vietnam, in the first months of Vietnamese independence. They ended with the ouster and purge of anti-Communist elements.

Merely to countenance the idea of coalition nowadays, President Thieu obviously fears, would unravel the present Saigon regime. Anyone who advocates coalition in the forthcoming South Vietnamese elections, he warned sternly, "should be put in jail."

Nonetheless, Washington has groped for ways to surmount the coalition obstacle without leaving South Vietnam dominated by the enemy. The first attempt, a year ago, was to persuade President Thieu to agree to elections open to the Communists and managed by a "mixed" elections commission. Privately, some high administration officials hinted in Washington that this, in effect, could evolve into the interim coalition that the National Liberation Front was demanding.

But the American negotiators did not tell this to the Communist negotiators in Paris. Nor would the American negotiators bargain privately with Hanoi on the makeup of a coalition—or as the euphemism had it—a "mixed commission" unless the Communists would sit down with President Thieu's negotiators and, in so doing, grant the present Saigon leadership a major role in any future government.

Another Tactic

This spring another tactic surfaced. On April 20—and again on June 30—President Nixon suggested that a fair political solution "should reflect the existing relationship of political forces within South Vietnam." There was no mention of elections. Indeed, the President emphasized how flexible the United States was on the method of apportioning power. The implication was that it could be a negotiated arrangement.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers went a step further on June 7, suggesting that "if the Communists have 20 percent of the popular support in South Vietnam, they should have 20 percent of the representation, or 30 percent whatever it might be." The point is that we're willing to negotiate to attempt to give the other side whatever representation they are entitled to have. This corresponds roughly to the 15-to-30 percent of the vote that both Saigon and Washington believe the Viet Cong could win in an election against non-Communists.

There has been no indication that the NLF would settle for that small a slice of power. But even that was explosive enough to trigger President Thieu's tart comment that Mr. Rogers had "created misunderstanding" about the allied negotiating position, and his stern public rejection of the coalition idea in any guise.

President Nixon hastily backed away from his earlier flexibility. He reassured Saigon at his news conference last week that Washington had no intention of accepting a coalition in negotiations in Paris—where David K. E. Bruce will become chief American negotiator on Aug. 1—behind Saigon's back. He left open the possibility, a

slim one indeed, that South Vietnamese legislators themselves might strike a bargain with the other side.

Opening to Exploit

The awkward allied maneuvering left the NLF an opening to exploit. In New Delhi, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, foreign minister of the NLF's provisional government, suggested that some members of "the present regime, apart from the handful of ringleaders such as Nguyen Van Thieu and [Vice-President] Nguyen Cao Ky" might qualify for an eventual coalition regime.

Her comments, echoed by Communist spokesmen in Paris, were enough to warm the peace hopes of the New York Stock Exchange, but the Nixon ad-

ministration reacted coolly. "Nothing new," said a State Department spokesman.

But the real deadlock is much deeper than the nuance of Mrs. Binh's wording. There is no sign that either side yet prepared to share real power with its opponents. The NLF seems bent on nothing less than replacing the present Saigon government with one can dominate, and the Saigon leaders offer nothing but elections that they presume the can organize for their own victory. Whatever private inclinations some members of the Nixon administration have, compromise the President's marks made it clear that at least is not prepared to break with Saigon on that or force it to give way.

Despite Some Grumbling

Good Start by Britain On Road Into Europe

BRUSSELS.—Just like negotiating to join the United States, was the way one Common Market official last week described the current British negotiations to join the European Economic Community.

First there has to be a commitment to accept the constitution and the laws of the land, or in the present case, the Treaty of Rome and the laws made under it. Once that pledge is made, the candidate may have some suggestions, but his own on how things will have to improve if he is expected to join. That's the difficult part, for, insufficient as any constitution or treaty may be, the members don't like to admit it.

Whether any sovereign state would conceivably want to join the United States in these times is open to question. But there is no question about the British desire to join the EEC. The chances look fairly good. Despite some grumbling in the more nationalistic segments of the British press, the negotiations got off to a good start last week. The British got clapped down a bit on their proposals for special work groups to study their "special" problems, but they suspected they wouldn't get very far on that. It can't be called a defeat.

The outlook is good because this time—unlike in 1961-1963—the issues are clear. The British made the strong statement of principle to the Common Market that was asked of them, adding only that they hoped the price would be right. They coupled their pledge with hints they may have some suggestions of their own to make to the community as the negotiations get on, one of which will certainly be to propose that the community get on with its promised agricultural reforms.

Different Mood

For those people who were present during the earlier negotiations and were back from the start of the new round last week, there is a completely different mood. There is a feeling of success in the air, and constant references to it are made. If a bit of distrust of the British lingers, it is because they have rejected the EEC before. If some distrust of the French lingers, it is because they have rejected the British before.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle is gone, and that lifted a great weight. But on the other side, the British are more forthright about their need to join, and that has impressed the Six. The departure of Anthony Barber, who has been named chancellor of the Exchequer, cannot be expected to have any great effect on these negotiations. He had had barely a month of preparation for the job himself, and his team of experts, of course, stays on.

The experts play a critical role in such negotiations and that is one of the reasons the Council of Ministers of the Six opposed the British idea for study groups. The groups would have done as much negotiating as studying.

A Belgian diplomat was reminding not long ago on difficulties the ministers had during the cross-Atlantic "chicken war" a few years back. It seems Paul-Henri Spaak, then Belgian foreign minister, asked his experts to tell him what it was all about so he could negotiate. His experts answered that it would take them a week to explain how much feed was required to raise how many chickens which produce how many eggs, etc. Mr. Spaak simply threw up his hands in despair.

Work for Experts

The result is that the experts carry much of the load. The British are fortunate that the negotiations got underway with German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel presiding over the Council of Ministers. Mr. Scheel, though officially impartial, backs the British bid. But, equally important, he is both energetic and conciliatory, two qualities that could go far toward averting any crises in the early stages.

The French role, once again, will be critical. But here the signs are also favorable. The French mood might be summed up by a speech made last May in London by Jean de Broglie, chairman of the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Commission. It is published in this month's edition of European Community. Mr. de Broglie doesn't speak for France, but his views on European questions are similar to those of the government of President Georges Pompidou, which, after all, was built around the idea of an "overture" toward the pro-European center and away from Gaullist nationalism.

"Now it is quite clear that it is in France's interest that Britain should enter the Common Market," said Mr. de Broglie, who is a member of Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republican party, which is allied to the Gaullists. France wants Britain in. Mr. de Broglie said, for the political and economic unity of Europe. In 1963, he added, because of outside British ties, it was not in the French interest that Britain join.

'New Reality'

But today, he said, "a growing number of people in Britain realize that, because the European Free Trade Association is too limited a framework, the United States too dominating and Britain too small in itself to retire into, Europe is the dimension of the new reality."

With the need so evident on both sides, it would take some extraordinary bungling to scuttle these negotiations. But the British must be careful, for resentment lingers. The community may well be willing to reduce the costs for Britain, but not to change the rules of the club.

On opening day last Tuesday, an elevator operator, after letting the ministers of the Six pass, grabbed Mr. Barber by the arm and refused to let him enter the elevator to go up to the negotiating room. The attendant obviously was misled by Mr. Barber's schoolboy face and the curls on his neck.

There were those who took the incident as a bad omen. But, after some difficulty, Mr. Barber succeeded in getting on the elevator and that, after all, was what counted.

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Ostpolitik: The Game Is On

Fifteen years ago the imperatives of the East-West struggle forced a reconciliation between West Germany and the western victims of the Nazi war machine. But the same imperatives have impeded German reconciliation with the Eastern victims of the Communist cold-war machine. Konrad Adenauer as chancellor in Bonn achieved the first reconciliation. His latter-day successor, Willy Brandt, is skillfully exploiting European detente to try to bring about the second.

The most important stage of his Eastern reconciliation initiative, or Ostpolitik, opens today in Moscow: Foreign Minister Scheel begins formal negotiations on a nonaggression pact with his Soviet counterpart. These years, the idea of a nonaggression pact may sound musty, even phony. In the context of Soviet-German fears, however, it has a symbolic and emotional value quite beyond what Americans—with no experience of invasion and war on their own soil—may set upon it. The pact will record Germany's agreement to regard the postwar borders of Europe as inviolable—a matter of special relevance to Poland, whose driving diplomatic ambition is to gain West German acceptance of its hold on the German territory Poland acquired in the war. Russia's default on its long-held claim to have certain rights to intervene in German affairs also should be there.

The pact is not without complications. Particularly troublesome are those arising from the charge by the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU) that Mr. Brandt is selling out Germany's secure ties to the West for a mess of Eastern potage. The CDU hurt the chancellor last month by taking state-election votes from the pivotal Free Democrats, his coalition partner whose leader is Foreign Secretary Scheel. It hurt him more last week by breaking Bonn's tradition of nonpartisanship in foreign affairs and refusing to send a representative with Scheel to Moscow. One could ignore such slights

but for the CDU's threat to block ratification of any treaty brought back to Bonn.

Ratification would not come quickly in any case, for the reason that Mr. Brandt has accepted the American-British-French contention that progress on West Berlin must come first. Berlin is still formally the wartime allies' responsibility, and they have both a right and a good reason to claim that if Moscow is to enjoy a treaty, it should not keep Berlin in the position of "the corn of the West I can step on," in Mr. Khrushchev's phrase. In fact, the whole notion that Chancellor Brandt is so eager for a triumph of Ostpolitik that he would neglect the Western position in Berlin—it is, after all, his own position—is silly, if not slanderous. American officials should stop muttering about it. The real doubt lies not in Bonn but in Moscow. Is the Kremlin serious enough about European detente to take the steps on Berlin (ties with Germany and right of access) that will produce not only an eased situation there but a nonaggression treaty? Mr. Scheel should provide part of the answer; the continuing four-power talks on Berlin the rest.

Meanwhile, the Warsaw Pact, responding in part to NATO's willingness to consider the pact's notion of a European security conference, has said it will consider NATO's proposal for troop cuts. NATO seeks "mutual and balanced force reductions"; the Warsaw Pact speaks of "reduction of foreign armed forces." These formulations are diplomatic carrels but the game is completely familiar to both sides and it is hard to imagine anyone will swing at a bad pitch. The main point is: the game is on. Movement on political issues of primary concern to Europeans would, of course, encourage and justify movement on the troop issues of so much concern to Americans. Ostpolitik is a German word but it translates into benefits in Washington and Moscow and points in between.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Nasser's Reply to Rogers

Egypt's reply to Secretary of State Rogers' proposal for a 90-day standstill cease-fire and indirect negotiations with Israel leaves the new American peace plan for the Mideast alive and well but still floating in midair.

President Nasser has reiterated that his acceptance of the plan is unqualified, although he still seems to be attaching two strings. Israel and Jordan, which are discussing it with the United States informally, have yet to reply. A chance exists that the key objectives will be reached: a halt in the fighting and renewed efforts by the UN mediator, Gunnar Jarring, to achieve a settlement based on the United Nations resolution of November, 1967.

Egypt's response interprets the UN resolution as requiring total Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territory occupied in the 1967 war and restoration of the "legitimate rights" of Palestinian refugees. The latter implies a free choice between repatriation and resettlement with compensation, a demand Israel is only prepared to meet in part.

The Egyptian demand for total withdrawal presumably is a restatement of old objectives that will be sought in the resumed negotiations. The ambiguity appears to be a device to encourage the American effort without arousing extremist Arab opposition.

Israel, which has not yet agreed to the American proposal, has expressed concern that acceptance of a 90-day truce would legitimize resumption of Egyptian attacks once the 90 days had expired. The United States has offered reassurances that the indefinite cease-fire accepted by both sides in 1967 would remain on the books. The two sides would merely be pledging themselves to "strictly observe" the UN cease-fire resolutions for an initial period—which later

could be renewed—at least 90 days. Even if these assurances are accepted, agreement will still have to be reached on the zone of the cease-fire, how it would be verified and what safeguards would be adopted to avoid a build-up on either side for a subsequent attack.

The Rogers proposal calls for starting with indirect talks, which the Arabs favor. Mr. Rogers' letter to the parties states his conviction that direct talks, which Israel desires, will be necessary at a later stage. No Arab commitment to direct talks or joint signature of a peace settlement is required by the Rogers proposal, but it indicates that Israel's promise of concessions will only materialize when the stage of face-to-face talks arrives.

Although the Rogers proposal is largely procedural, it contains some significant substantive elements that should be attractive for each side. The Arabs would obtain for the first time an Israeli pledge of "withdrawal" from undefined occupied territories and an Israeli agreement to carry out the UN's 1967 resolution in all its parts; heretofore Israel has only said that it accepts the resolution as a basis for negotiations.

Israel would get an Arab commitment that the ultimate agreement would establish a "just and lasting peace," including Arab acknowledgment of Israel's "sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence." While Egypt previously has indicated acceptance of this language, used in the UN's 1967 resolution, its reiteration now would be a rejection of pressure from those Palestinian extremists who refuse to concede that Israel has a right to exist.

Most important, Arab-Israeli agreement to stop shooting and start talking would halt further escalation of the military conflict and head off the great power confrontation that has been developing.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Nasser Reply

The speech is a response to an American peace plan. Nasser accepts it, after a long visit to Moscow. One cannot help thinking that this acceptance—regardless of the reservations—and this change of tone have been inspired by Moscow. Several recent indications, moreover, confirm that the United States and the U.S.S.R. are currently making a conciliatory effort. But what is this effort worth? Put another way, how much is a situation which is already getting out of hand for Nasser likely also to get out of hand for the Soviet Union? This might reduce considerably the significance of the speech.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 27, 1895

BRUSSELS—Mr. Henry M. Stanley arrived at Ostend from England this afternoon and paid a visit to the King. It is rumored that Mr. Stanley has come to Belgium to settle certain questions relating to his new situation towards the Sovereign of the Congo, in whose service he nominally remains until 1900. He desires to withdraw from this contract however, as he considers that he now owes his time, talents and energy to the British Parliament.

Fifty Years Ago

July 27, 1920

NEW YORK—Mays, on the mound for the Yankees yesterday, held the Red Sox while Babe Ruth, the Gotham swashman, pounded out his thirty-fifth homer, contributing to the Yankees' 8 to 2 victory. The bleacher fans went wild when the Babe connected. And after the game he was nearly mobbed when he attempted to leave the grounds. So many of them wanted to shake the slugger's hand that he needed a police escort to clear a path for him. What a drive he hit!



'I Am Not a Pitiful Helpless Giant, I Am Not a Pitiful Helpless Giant, I Am Not a Pitiful Helpless...'

Junking China's Junks

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—Approximately 25 years ago the Soviet Union decided to become a major maritime nation. At the time, some months before the end of World War II, Maj. Gen. Haidai (assigned to maritime affairs) wrote: "Our fatherland has a right to be one of the greatest naval powers in the world."

Russia had boasted considerable naval strength during the 19th century but after the battle of Tsushima in 1905, when Japan sank most of the Russian fleet, the Russians more or less retired from the high seas. When Hitler attacked in 1941, Soviet naval force was both limited and dispersed. Sailors were often drafted to fight beside soldiers as infantry. The only capital vessels possessed by the Red navy were a British

battleship and an American cruiser handed over to Stalin. Nevertheless, once the decision had been taken, the U.S.S.R. made remarkably swift and widespread progress in constructing both a fighting navy and a merchant marine. Enormous orders were placed in foreign shipyards.

China, Too

By the 1960s the Soviet flag was being flown from pole to pole on ore carriers, icebreakers, tankers, trawlers, cruisers, submarines, electronic snipers and destroyers. A slowly increasing fraction of world trade was being carried on Russian bottoms and Moscow could boast the world's second largest naval force, even challenging the West in its traditional Mediterranean stronghold.

It required less than a quarter of a century thus to consolidate the Soviet superpower position. With this in mind, it is interesting to note that China now plainly hints that it intends to emulate its former Communist ally and present-day rival, Peking's "People's Daily" says:

"Whether or not we vigorously strive to develop the shipbuilding industry and build a powerful navy as well as a mighty maritime fleet is an important issue depending on whether or not we want to consolidate our national defense, strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat, liberate Taiwan and finally unify our motherland, develop the freight business and marine products enterprises, build socialism, and support the world revolution."

Obviously the answer to this implied question is yes. It is stated that: "At present, U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism are colluding while yet contending with each other for naval hegemony. They are pursuing a gunboat policy which is threatening China's security." Moreover, there is seen "to build a sea-borne 'railway' and develop China's coastline into a great wall of steel."

Big Problems

The problem posed for Peking is even greater than that once posed for Moscow. While neither possessed any impressive naval force at the take-off point, the Soviet Union at least had a considerable maritime tradition, shipyards, heavy industries and access to massive machine works and reparations from Germany. Even so, Russia's determination to become a formidable seapower was initially greeted with contempt. But it did order ships abroad.

Today, China's merchant fleet largely comprises antiquated junk and its navy is unimpressive, based upon fewer than 40 (diesel powered) submarines and a handful of destroyers and frigates, most of which were furnished by the Soviet Union during their brief alliance. Shipyards at Dairen, Canton and Hwang (Shanghai) are not notable.

Nevertheless, with the extraordinary Russian achievement in mind, one should not dismiss Chinese pretensions as absurd. Peking has already fooled the skeptics in many fields of technology and industrial prowess.

Maoists contend: "We must build a navy capable of defending our territorial waters and successfully protecting our country against any imperialist aggression." Moreover, with extended overseas obligations in such areas as Ceylon and Tanzania, Peking must clearly find both merchant and naval shipping to fulfill its commitments.

The obvious way to get started (like Russia) is with foreign aid, above all from Japan whose yards and expertise are among the best. However, logic has been obscured by political argument and this sensible approach is now dismissed as representing the view of Liu Shao-chi, disgraced former chief of state. Liu is quoted as saying: "Building ships is not as good as buying ships."

This runs counter to the do-it-yourself phobia of contemporary China which, if it is going to junk its present dilapidated collection of junks, gunboats and obsolescent submarines, prefers to make the massive effort all alone.

The Chinese are already considerably stronger than anyone would have foreseen two decades ago and they are famous for thinking far ahead. Whether "Maoist thought" can build ships is another thing.

The 'Misery' of Being New York's Mayor

By Anthony Lewis

THE misery of being Mayor of New York is so established a political assumption—and with it the Mayor's desire to escape it—that it is a surprise to find John Lindsay reasonably happy and healthy. He tells visitors that he enjoys the job, with all the crises, and that he looks at politics in terms of holding this city together for the remaining three years of his term.

Accordingly, he waves aside the talk about his becoming a Democrat. Partisanship is a luxury that big-city mayors cannot afford, he says. How would it help New York for him to make such a move? He must preserve the coalition that elected him without the endorsement of either major party. If that sounds too selfless to be true, it undoubtedly does represent the realities in governing the city today. It may also correspond with Mr. Lindsay's own interest if he does hope to be President some day—as recent polls indicate. For at this point it is wise for him to keep his options open. His very independence of party makes him a potential fourth-party peace candidate and gives him leverage that he might not have as a regular Republican or Democrat.

Excursing Choice

But the political calendar is not going to let Mr. Lindsay concentrate on being Mayor, avoid commitments and wait upon national events. New York elects a governor this fall, and the Mayor's endorsement of either Arthur Goldberg or Nelson Rockefeller could be decisive. He will be as plagued with authors as Ford. And the choice is an excruciating one.

Justice Goldberg has a powerful claim on Mr. Lindsay, in principle and politics. He supplied a crucial endorsement in last year's difficult mayoral campaign. He is the darling of the liberal party, which gave the Mayor his basic support. Justice Goldberg's general outlook on national issues is close to Mr. Lindsay's own. Added to all that is the history of ill-feeling between the Mayor and Governor Rockefeller. City aides who have lived through their differences over money and schools and strikes find it hard to believe that politics could ever make them bedfellows again. On the other hand, whatever has gone before in the way of rivalry and bitterness, the Governor did

deliver a surprisingly large package of financial aid to this year, in a new revenue-sharing plan that evokes Mr. Lindsay's enthusiasm. That could prove way, within the them of com for New York City, to ration support for Mr. Rockefeller.

Moreover, switching to support of a Democrat for governor would be a more final, a more tangible gesture for Mr. Lindsay sticking with his Republican legislature, however strained the it could mean, also, having to a new set of Democratic pals, as Steve Smith, of doubtful cation to the Lindsay cause.

Vietnam in the Balance

Finally, there is the unanswerable question of who is likely to win. Suppose, for example, the Mayor goes for Rockefeller or remains neutral, which Governor would doubtless be amply helpful. If Justice Goldberg nevertheless wins, life will surely go hard with Mr. Lindsay. But if the Goldberg cause goes aground, as seems more it at this point, liberals may forget after a time, reason that the Mayor made a prudent choice. Such calculations sound cynical, but being a politician, Mr. Lindsay has the obligation to do some calculations.

The one thing that could balance all the nice calculations Vietnam. Mayor Lindsay's deeply about the war—and what thinks it is doing to America—deeply enough to have put own position at risk often pressing the issue in city polls. His careful stance of nonpartisan responsibility for New York is not going to keep him from weighing Vietnam heavily in a political choice.

Governor Rockefeller is one nature's hawk, by long inst a firm believer in the use of American power in the world. He had little to say lately about Vietnam but it is difficult to remain silent during the campaign because the Republican who the Mayor has endorsed in the Senate, Charles Goodell, is strong a critic of the war. To sign that the Governor is doing away from Sen. Goodell and merely helping his conservative opponent, James Buckley, could be decisive for Mayor Lindsay.

Letters

Soviet Parliament

A Mr. Joel Cang, in a letter you published July 24, took exception to a recent UPI dispatch which referred to the Supreme Soviet as parliament.

Mr. Cang's strictures on the subject are misplaced. It is a matter of international usage to identify the Supreme Soviet as parliament. The word is simply part of the technical nomenclature accepted by the most reputable Western political institutions.

The authoritative handbook of the American Council on Foreign Relations, for example, includes the Supreme Soviet among the parliaments of the world.

The Supreme Soviet is a member of the International Parliamentary Union and frequently exchanges delegations with Western parliaments.

None of this of course is meant to suggest any identity of character or functions with Western houses of parliament.

Anyone not hypnotized by technical terminology who cares to read beyond the headlines of our dispatches on the Supreme Soviet can see that a political body which meets only a few days a year and automatically confirms legislation enacted by the preidium is not exactly like the House of Commons or U.S. Congress.

It may also interest Mr. Cang to know that, historically, parliaments have not always represented the totality of the people of any given country. Not until the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th were many parliaments based on anything but limited suffrage. (In most countries, women and non-property holders could not vote.)

They were parliaments nevertheless. Just as the House of Lords is part of parliament even though it is not democratically elected. Regard for its character and functions, the Supreme Soviet, the gaily the top legislative body of a country, will continue to be described as "parliament" just as Nikolai V. Podgorniy will remain "president" of the Soviet Union, though none will suggest that he elected in the same way as, or performs functions identical with those of, the president of the United States.

The UPI uses an international accepted political vocabulary, does not coin words.

HENRY SHEPHERD,

Moscow Bureau Manager,

United Press International,

Moscow.

Stepin Fetchit

I read with quite a bit of interest Mr. Harris' defense of Stepin Fetchit (July 23). I, as a black, who loses his suit and has to pay million in court costs.

As a small child I can remember him in some movies, and at in my neighborhood of Harlem was not an unqualified hero. Every one that I knew told me that there was one who felt uneasy, a one or two who hated his guts among them, even at a tender age. Of course I've probably been brainwashed: My father used to say kids not to listen to him. And until we were old enough to understand why.

Cosby, Belafonte, Poldner, I have nothing in common with Stepin Fetchit. Pride is pride whether in 1930 or 1970.

J. L. COARDES

Paris.

Eurobonds**Illy Holds, But Mood Cautious; Investors Fight Shy of Public Market**

By Condon Bakstansky

IS, July 26.—The rally in straight debt Eurobonds last week, with many new, high coupon issues at or over par but not to have lost a cent.

Investors reported a fair bit of retail business, but to keep volume at a stable level. The extreme of buying interest, however, is keeping market on edge.

Many of the issues now at or over par, for example, are government-backed, while some solid ones such as recently issued 8 3/4 of 1985 and 8 3/4 of 1988, last at the 96 to 97 level. This is partially explained, as say, by super-cautious investors' credit evaluations, but market observers admit a bit confused by the amount and appear to be waiting for a sign.

Copco's plan for a \$15 1/2-year issue with a percent coupon remains only new issue before the market. How this one is accepted, the secondary market will depend, of course, on the final terms and the possibility of an amount has been raised will be, and whether an issue announcement out in the meantime—possible, some say.

While, companies are 1/2 of the public market, roughly last week's activity setting up of a \$75 million three-year multi-currency

revolving credit, pegged at 5/8 percent over the London interbank Eurodollar rate.

Then there is the \$25 million Indco floating rate issue being put together, at 1 percent over the interbank rate, and a \$30 million credit—arranged for Pioneer International.

McDonnell Douglas announced Friday it is looking for a \$50 million credit arrangement, following the cancellation of plans for a \$100 million note issue on the U.S. market.

A continuing problem on the public side, aside from the credit arrangements with the bond market, is the dollar itself. The recent surfacing, and apparent squelching, of U.S. hopes for more flexibility in exchange rates has not helped. More flexibility would, on the whole, help the spotlight off the U.S. balance-of-payments and associated problems.

Ironically, strong European opposition to any change in the present system, at least for the present, has tended to focus attention on the very dollar difficulties the United States is trying to minimize—thus, the public Eurobond market which remains in a state of uncertainty.

The European Investment Bank is planning a 60 million, five-year dollar issue with an 8 1/4 percent coupon.

Dunlop and Cie, France's des Petroles both came out with 100 million each, 8 1/2 percent, 15-year dollar issues last week, priced at 96 1/2 and 96 1/4, respectively. And the World Bank is doing a 300 million dollar, ten-year issue (Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

Economic Indicators**WEEKLY COMPARISONS**

	July 19	July 12	July 19
	Latest Week	Previous Week	1969
Commodity Index	110.2	110.7	108.4
*Currency in circ.	\$54,747,000	\$54,896,000	\$51,200,000
*Total loans	\$32,182,000	\$32,896,000	\$30,442,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,442,000	2,563,000	2,800,000
Auto production	117,285	117,285	96,412
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	9,249,000	9,252,000	9,300,000
Freight car loadings	520,858	454,380	536,381
*Elec. Pwr. hr.-kw.	34,245,000	31,633,000	
Business failures	189	228	132

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	June	May	1969
Employed	78,225,000	78,257,000	78,956,000
Unemployed	3,900,000	3,884,000	3,400,000
Industrial production	128.5	128.1	127.9
*Personal income	\$735,500,000	\$691,100,000	\$735,000,000
*Money supply	\$204,300,000	\$203,300,000	\$195,300,000
Consumer's Price Index	134.6	134.0	126.4
Construction contracts	170	203	183
*Ratios: Investments	\$97,784,000	\$97,804,000	\$91,980,000
*Exports	\$5,805,100	\$5,449,700	\$5,254,700
*Imports	\$5,805,100	\$5,449,700	\$5,177,200

*1969 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1957-59=100, and the consumer's price index, based on 1957-59=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is as reported by the Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Nixon Administration's Jawboning Attempts Leave Financial Markets Baffled, Skeptical

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, July 26 (NYT).

Against the background of a stabilizing economy and abating price pressures, top administration officials from President Nixon down have suddenly begun a jawboning process on behalf of a new stimulus for the economy.

In varying degrees, many leading private economists have joined in the dialogue approvingly, but the financial markets have remained somewhat baffled and skeptical.

There were several suggestions last week from within and outside the government that the Federal Reserve System start expanding money and credit at a more rapid rate to help nudge the economy upward and prevent a further rise in joblessness. At the same time, administration officials were cautioning the Congress against an elevation of spending that would lead to larger federal budget deficits than desired.

This seemed to represent a precipitate modification of the economic game plan the administration has been pursuing so doggedly in the past 18 months, and Wall Street was wondering what prompted the apparent switch in tactics. At this point, the original script called for just enough fiscal and monetary stimulus to prevent the business downturn from slipping into a serious contraction.

Progress Against Inflation

The business world has been heartened by recent signs that some progress is finally being made in the battle against inflation and that the bottom of

the economic downturn may be at hand. But not enough success has yet been achieved to warrant more than modest expectations.

In the recent rash of statements urging a more expansive monetary policy therefore dictated by a fear in government circles of even more adverse economic news in the months ahead?

Is it a ploy to prod the Fed into a more aggressive monetary course than it chooses to follow?

Or is it merely a concerted political effort to tell the public, business and the investing community that they can lay aside their fears of a deep recession, expensive credit and a serious liquidity crisis?

Chances are that the new economic initiatives in Wash-

ington represent an amalgamation of all three factors.

The economy has certainly lost momentum and is in danger of drifting significantly lower, unless some positive steps are taken to buttress it. And the Fed does not seem disposed toward any great change in its monetary posture. Moreover, the nation can certainly use a psychological lift on the economic situation.

While many private economists were applauding the administration's effort to obtain easier monetary policies, the general view was that any steps in that direction should be taken very cautiously and moderately, lest a new inflationary thrust be generated. Some political economists, however, are advocating a bigger federal

budget deficit as well as expansionary monetary policies to restimulate the lagging economy.

Unless increases in the money supply are held within moderate bounds, there is the danger that the economic mistakes of the late 1960s will be repeated, exacerbating inflation before it is curbed significantly and satisfactorily.

In the first half of 1970, the increase in the money supply was at an annual rate of 4 percent. Many economists now believe that rate should be pushed up—but not excessively—to help the economy upward and to ease liquidity problems.

The typical view was expressed by William Butler of the Chase Manhattan Bank and David Grove of the International Business Machines Corp., both of whom said they would like to see the money supply growing at an annual rate of 5 to 6 percent.

After the extensive soundings from government officials and private economists on the suggested course of federal economic policies, Arthur Burns, the Fed chairman, said late last week that he did not go along with those who believe in a more rapid expansion of money and credit policy.

Room for Flexibility

He said that the present rate of increase in the money supply, placed "of late" in excess of 4 percent, was "about right." He said it was "moderately expansive, which is what it should be," the present rate. "If the government resorted to a highly expansive monetary and fiscal

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

Amex and Over-Counter

NEW YORK, July 26 (NYT)—Investors were still avoiding speculative issues last week.

In the period since the May lows for stock prices, the New York Stock Exchange index has gained about 12 percent, but in the same period the American Stock Exchange index, generally more speculative, has risen less than 5 percent.

Last week the Amex indicator closed at 303.2, up 0.13 for the week but still not far ahead of the May low of 19.36.

Volume last week was light, with 10,574,565 shares changing hands, a little below the 10,619,780 handled the previous week.

The most active issue was Equity Funding. On volume of 322,300 shares, it closed at 21 7/8, down 1/4 for the week.

Based on the National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 stocks, the over-the-counter market lost ground last week. The indicator closed at 310.89, down slightly from 311.00 the previous Friday.

However, it was a varied week for the unlisted issues, with some showing wide gains or losses. Raychem, an actively traded maker of wire and electrical insulation, lost 9 points. Taylor Wine, despite reporting record sales and earnings for its recent fiscal year, lost 6 points. U.S. Truck Lines showed a gain of 4 and Norcell, maker of skin cream and cosmetics, rose 4 1/2.

Over-Counter Market

YORK (AP)—Weekly over the

industrial giving the high, low and last prices for the week with the change from the previous week. All quotations supplied by the Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. All quotations supplied by the Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. All quotations supplied by the Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

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But Contract Not Settled

Players' Association
Flows Stars Game

By Dave Anderson

ADAPTION, July 26 (NYT)—The progress of the federal mediation effort in the All-Star game was not settled today, but the players' association has agreed to play the game.

Mackey, the president of the National Football League Players' Association, said today that the game will be played at the All-Star game in Chicago.

At the same time, a rift in the professional football players' association became evident today, as some players refused to play the game.

Some players felt that way, Mackey acknowledged, but they thought that if they don't get permission, they're going to play the game anyway.

Between mediation sessions here, Mackey said, the players' association, which is the All-Star game, is a reward for winning the Super Bowl.

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HIT HARD—Cards' pitcher Chuck Taylor is victim of his bubble gum.

Bench, Cepeda Each Hit Three Homers

CINCINNATI, July 26 (AP)—Johnny Bench blasted three home runs and drove in seven runs as Cincinnati beat St. Louis 10-3.

Bench took the National League home run lead from teammate Tony Perez by hitting three home runs in the first three innings.

Bench's second home run came in the second inning, off St. Louis pitcher Bob Gibson.

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Bench's ninth home run came in the ninth inning, off St. Louis pitcher Bob Gibson.

Bench's tenth home run came in the tenth inning, off St. Louis pitcher Bob Gibson.

Bench's eleventh home run came in the eleventh inning, off St. Louis pitcher Bob Gibson.

Bench's twelfth home run came in the twelfth inning, off St. Louis pitcher Bob Gibson.

Bench's thirteenth home run came in the thirteenth inning, off St. Louis pitcher Bob Gibson.

Bench's fourteenth home run came in the fourteenth inning, off St. Louis pitcher Bob Gibson.

Bench's fifteenth home run came in the fifteenth inning, off St. Louis pitcher Bob Gibson.

Bench's sixteenth home run came in the sixteenth inning, off St. Louis pitcher Bob Gibson.

Bench's seventeenth home run came in the seventeenth inning, off St. Louis pitcher Bob Gibson.

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Bench's nineteenth home run came in the nineteenth inning, off St. Louis pitcher Bob Gibson.

Bench's twentieth home run came in the twentieth inning, off St. Louis pitcher Bob Gibson.

of the inning when he singled, advanced on a hit batsman and scored on an error.

Ortiz 11, Twins 1
Boog Powell drove in six runs with a single and grand slam home run as the Twins beat the Cardinals 11-1.

Padres 16, Phillies 2
Al Ferrer hit a pair of home runs and Nate Colbert and Steve Hunt hit one each as San Diego clobbered Philadelphia, 16-2.

Red Sox 12, Brewers 5
Tony Conigliaro slammed two home runs and drove in four runs as Boston crushed Milwaukee, 12-5.

Indians 6, Royals 5
Rookie Roy Foster's three-run homer in the sixth inning gave Cleveland a 6-5 come-from-behind victory over Kansas City.

Marshall missed bunt, So His Homer Beats Dodgers

NEW YORK, July 26 (NYT)—Dave Marshall didn't do what he was supposed to do yesterday—he hit a home run instead.

The blow, with two runners aboard, provided the margin of victory as New York, in its fashion, turned back Los Angeles, 6-4.

The Mets, revived since returning to Shea Stadium Friday night, also gained a game on the Pirates, and now trail Pittsburgh by 1 1/2 games in the National League's Eastern Division.

Marshall flexed his muscles before a crowd of 49,700 that included the sons and daughters of the Mets. He was sent up in the seventh inning to pinch-hit for pitcher Danny Fingers.

Marshall unloaded on the next pitch, hitting a scoring drive over the auxiliary scoreboard in right field. His three-run blast put the Mets ahead, 5-4.

It was another example of timing, opportunistic play, the kind that lifted the Mets to the world championship last year.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Western Division

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Western Division

Friday's Results

Saturday's Results

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Friday's Results

Saturday's Results

Nijinsky Wins 10th Straight

ASCOT, England, July 26 (AP)—Nijinsky, the American-owned wonder horse of European racing, looked like the multimillion-dollar colt he is yesterday by winning the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes here.

The victory was the 10th for Charles W. Langford's unbeaten Canadian-bred 3-year-old, and the fourth straight in British Classics.

Nijinsky, fitted with a \$4.8-million price tag this week, rallied with a strong stretch finish under the guidance of Lester Piggott and won the 1-1/2 mile race by two lengths.

He was heavily favored at just under 1-10 odds in the field of six. Blakeney, the 1969 English Derby winner, finished second at odds of 100-7. Crepella was third at 20-1, four lengths farther back. The victory was worth \$76,872 to Langford, the multimillionaire American from Far Hills, N.J.

The triumph for the colt by Northern Dancer out of Flamingo Page came after victories in three other classics—the 2,000 Guineas, the English Derby and the Irish Sweepstakes.

Piggott kept Nijinsky at the back of the field in the early stages of the race at Ascot, then let the strong-running colt have his head with about three furlongs to go.

Nijinsky immediately responded, surged into a four-length lead. With a furlong to go, Piggott took a long look over his left shoulder, patting the colt and then calmly cantered home.

Last week, an offer was made by a syndicate of French, English and Irish breeders of \$3 million—or \$4.8 million—for Nijinsky.

David McCall, European racing manager for Langford, said the offer was only one of many received for Nijinsky, but that Nijinsky would not be sold.

"It is almost certain that his stud life will be in the United States," McCall said.

"It's not a question of money, but obviously all Mr. Langford's best horses are at stud in America," Langford said. "Nijinsky is a very new established European stallion syndicate whose aim is to try and keep the best representative of each generation in Europe for the benefit of European breeders."

The offer to Langford was made by Capt. A.D.D. Rogers, acting for the European syndicate.

The syndicate was formed by thoroughbred breeders of England, Ireland and France who met in Dublin last week.

Such horses as the syndicate are able to secure will be shared equally between English, Irish and French breeders and will remain in the country where they were trained.

If the European syndicate secures Nijinsky, then the undefeated colt will stand at stud in Ireland.

Nijinsky, bred in Canada by millionaire Eddie Taylor, was sold for \$4.8 million as a yearling to Langford. Nijinsky still is due to run in two famous races—the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in France and the Washington International.

Dewan Wins Brooklyn

NEW YORK, July 26 (UPI)—Dewan, after stalking the early pace for more than a mile, edged away from favored Pleasure Seeker in the stretch at Aqueduct yesterday to capture the 82nd running of the \$107,400 Brooklyn Handicap.

Confidently ridden by Laffit Pincay, who came atop to ride the William Haggin Perry owned colt, Dewan outgamed Pleasure Seeker in the final yards to win by a head. Hydrologist rallied from last place in the field of five to gain the show spot, 1 3/4 lengths farther back. Needles in Pens, the only 3-year-old in the 1 1/4 mile test, was a neck farther away in fourth place followed by Barometer, who set the pace to the head of the stretch.

As they straightened out at the top of the stretch the first time, O'Brien sought to maneuver Fresh Yankee into an opening along the rail behind Extra Bonus. Just as he seemed to have accomplished this, Tidalium Pelo appeared to squeeze Fresh Yankee into a squeeze. But the crowd, who checked his mare, causing her to skip.

Fresh Yankee then took the lead from Tidalium Pelo and never gave it up.

Second choice in the race, in which Tidalium Pelo had the rail and the winner the No. 8 slot, Fresh Yankee, with O'Brien turning in another brilliant drive, paid \$8.50, \$3.80 and \$2.80 for \$2 across the board. Fresh Yankee, purchased as a yearling by Duncan MacDonald for \$900, now has earned \$668,993, the most by a Canadian-owned horse.

At the start, Del Insko drove Caslick Farm's Extra Bonus to the front, with Joe Mary following with Tidalium Pelo. The surprise at that point was that O'Brien wasted no time moving with Fresh Yankee from the extreme outside.

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Tidalium Pelo Again Second To Fresh Yankee of Canada

By Louis Effrat

WESTBURY, L.I., July 26 (NYT)—Fresh Yankee, American-bred and Canadian-owned, won the \$30,000 Roquepine Trot Friday night as well as what might be termed permanent possession of France's Tidalium Pelo.

The year-old Fresh Yankee, bred by Charlie Keller, the former New York Yankee outfielder, overcame a slight break in stride before the first quarter, outtroubled the French horse to the mile and proceeded to beat that stallion by three-quarters of a length at Roosevelt Raceway.

Third in the mile-and-a-quarter sequel to last week's \$125,000 International Trot, in which Joe O'Brien guided Fresh Yankee to a neck decision over Tidalium Pelo, was Joan Cruise's 10-year-old American gelding, Earl Laird. The winning time of 2:34 2/5 was nearly a second faster than Fresh Yankee's clocking in the International.

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Nijinsky, bred in Canada by millionaire Eddie Taylor, was sold for \$4.8 million as a yearling to Langford. Nijinsky still is due to run in two famous races—the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in France and the Washington International.

Dewan Wins Brooklyn

NEW YORK, July 26 (UPI)—Dewan, after stalking the early pace for more than a mile, edged away from favored Pleasure Seeker in the stretch at Aqueduct yesterday to capture the 82nd running of the \$107,400 Brooklyn Handicap.

Confidently ridden by Laffit Pincay, who came atop to ride the William Haggin Perry owned colt, Dewan outgamed Pleasure Seeker in the final yards to win by a head. Hydrologist rallied from last place in the field of five to gain the show spot, 1 3/4 lengths farther back. Needles in Pens, the only 3-year-old in the 1 1/4 mile test, was a neck farther away in fourth place followed by Barometer, who set the pace to the head of the stretch.

As they straightened out at the top of the stretch the first time, O'Brien sought to maneuver Fresh Yankee into an opening along the rail behind Extra Bonus. Just as he seemed to have accomplished this, Tidalium Pelo appeared to squeeze Fresh Yankee into a squeeze. But the crowd, who checked his mare, causing her to skip.

Name Drivers Are Beaten By Regazzoni

LE CASTELLON, France, July 26 (AP)—Swiss driver Clay Regazzoni in a Techno today won the Formula Two event at the new French Riviera Paul Ricard racing circuit in a race that saw the young drivers out the established stars of motor racing.

Second was Australian Tim Schenken in a Brabham and third France's Francois Cevert. Cevert drove a remarkable race, starting last of the 36 entrants when he stalled as the flag dropped and working his way up to second place at one point.

Blazing heat and the fast pace took a heavy toll of the competitors in the first major race since the start of the season. With only 12 cars finishing, the French driver Jean-Pierre Beltoise helped lead out from Marseille and Toulon proved this weekend his claim that it is the safest ever built.

Safety zones doubling the width of the track backed by a series of guard rails and fences, prevented drivers from suffering injuries despite spectacular high-speed crashes during practice and in the race.

The BRMs of Swiss Jo Siffert and Belgian Jackie Ickx took an early lead but Beltoise, at his best before a French crowd, won impressive command for several laps before an oil change plug gave way to drop his engine oil all over the track.

He was one of nine drivers to abandon in the first 13 laps, when Regazzoni got ahead of the BRMs, Schenken and Jackie Stewart in a Brabham. Regazzoni and Ickx had a 30-second lead over the field at the half-way point, but Ickx spun out on the 30th to end his race and the Swiss was never seriously challenged again.

Stars such as Beltoise, Ickx, Siffert, Stewart and Jochen Rindt all failed to finish. Only Britain's Graham Hill of the Formula One circuit, finishing fifth, could get into the top six places against the newcomers from Formula Three.

Goosie and Eichelberger Tie Palmer and Nicklaus; Really!

By Lincoln A. Werden

LIGONIER, Pa., July 26 (NYT)—Jack Nicklaus and Arnold Palmer received a challenge from an unexpected quarter yesterday and won a 54-hole in the \$300,000 National Team golf championship.

Despite a third-round best ball score of 64, seven under par, at the Laurel Valley Golf Club, Nicklaus, the British Open champion, and his partner found their total of 129 only good enough to tie the J.C. Goosie and Dave Eichelberger.

Goosie, a 41-year-old professional who has won the Tennessee Open and the Florida P.G.A. titles, recently returned to the tour after a seven-year absence. He put together a 63 with his 28-year-old teammate. Their eight-under-par score included a back nine of 29, during which Goosie contributed three birdies, including one after Eichelberger had driven out of bounds.

Eichelberger, a Texan and a 1965 Walker Cup amateur, came through with two birdies on the last four holes, which made it possible for his team to draw even with Nicklaus and Palmer.

Orville Moody, the 1968 U.S. Open champion, and Bruce Crampton moved up with a 64 for 124. Moody rolled off four birdies in the final nine, beginning at the fifth, then repeated his spectacular shooting with four in a row, starting at the 11th.

"It was all Moody," said Crampton. "If he was an Army sergeant, he certainly became a general in our ranks today. He just played marvelous golf."

San Sneed, the 59-year-old campaigner, and Gardner Dickinson, who had shared the 36-hole lead after a 61 with Nicklaus and Palmer, were back with a 68 that dropped them around to tie at 196.

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